mation programme of the Directorate General of Employment & Training, there is no decline in the Organised sector employment. Employment in the Central Government, however, has shown a marginal decline.

The Ninth Plan envisages priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty. Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on sectors, sub-sectors and technologies which are labour intensive, in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and underemployment.

शहरी बुनियादी सुविधाओं का पुनर्गठन

*274. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी० सोलंकी:** क्या **शहरी कार्य और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार शहरी बुनियादी सुविधाओं और आवासीय निर्माण नेटवर्क के ढांचे का संगठनात्मक और प्रशासनिक पुनर्गठन करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसमें आने वाली वित्तीय अड़चनों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;

शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री राम जेठमलानी): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Repeal of the Urban Land (Celing and Regulation) act 1976

*275. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of dwelling units likely to be generated for the benefit of lower and middle income group persons in the Capital as a result of the repeal of the Urban Land (Celing and Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) whether it is a fact that the repeal of the said Act would extend benefit to the upper strata of the society; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps Government propose to take to ensure that the economically weaker sections of the society are benefitted?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): (a) It is not possible to estimate the number of dwelling units likely to be made available for the benefit of lower and middle income group persons in the Capital as a result of the repeal of the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976. However, it is expected that housing activity will receive a boost because of increased availability of land and easier assembly of land.

(b) and (c) Repeal of the Act is expected to benefit all sections of society. Guidelines issued to the State Governments/Union Territories to protect the interests of the EWS and LIG categories after repeal of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 and enclosed as Statement below.

Statement

Guidelines for Achieving Social Objective after Repeal of Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976

Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 has been repealed by promulgation of an Ordinance. The Bill for the repeal of the Act was referred to the Standing Committee of the Parliament. While recommending the repeal of the Act, the Committee noted that the people belonging to the EWS/LIG categories should not be left at the mercy of the market forces for the supply of shelter for them and therefore, recommended that Central Government, after the repeal of the Act, must impress upon the State Governments the need to take necessary steps to protect the interests of the people belonging to EWS/LIG categories. While promulgating the above said Ordinance, the Cabinet in its decision directed

4-296GIPMR/99

this Ministry to formulate suitable guidelines to achieve the above mentioned objective. This Ministry, after careful examination, recommends the following guidelines. These guidelines will be applicable for the land released as a consequence of repeal of ULC Act.

1. VACANT LAND TAX:— Land Values in many cities have gone up phenomenally but the municipalities are not able to tap even a small fraction of the increment in land values. After the repeal of the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976, there will be surplus land available in the municipalities. To ensure that this surplus land due to repeal of ULC Act is not used for speculative purposes, it is recommended that Vacant Land Tax of such land be imposed in such a manner that it becomes detrimental for land owners to keep land vacant. This Tax could be progressive. There may not be any Tax for the first year because the land owner in the first year may make up this mind whether he wants to go for housing construction or not and thereafter for every year if the land is kept vacant, Vacant Land Tax could be progressively higher. To determine the Vacant Land base, declared land value data available with the Registration Departments for the purpose of Stamp Duty, may be gathered/used. If land values are not notified by the Registration Department in any city, the Government may notify zonal values for the purpose of land value from time to time. It is also suggested that Vacant Land Tax so collected may be earmarked exclusively for EWS/LIG housing or infrastructure facilities such as water supply, sanitation, roads etc which may help the housing sector.

2. Builders may be asked to subsidise the EWS/LIG housing through incentives in the form of increased FARSI for their projects within the cities. The State Government, as an additional incentive, may permit mixed land use for projects wherein EWS/LIG housing is a part. The Mixed Land Use should promote employment generation for the poor. It should be environmentally compatible.

3. Building Bye-laws may be suitably amended so that a developer may contribute a fixed percentage of the gross area for construction of EWS/LIG houses. If the developer so likes, in lieu of the same, a fixed percentage of the market value of the land could also be collected and kept in a specially constituted Fund set up by the Government. This Fund may be used for EWS/LIG housing.

4. In case the land use plan for the land released after the repeal of Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 has not been indicated by local plan or such land is for a use other than housing activity, then, subject to assessment of State Governments/Local authorities and subject to availability of infrastructure facility and environmental clearance the case may be considered for change in the land use for housing purposes to enable increase in the housing stock.

It logically follows the provision of specially constituted fund and therefore housing for EWS/LIG would be an essential requirement for modified land use.

5. Land in the city centres will be expensive. Therefore, the States should build up a Land Bank:

(a) by earmarking Government land already available; and

(b) by acquiring land which may not be very expensive at present.

The Land Bank may be used to allot land at cost price to builders or any other agencies such as State Housing Boards, State Development Authorities, Cooperative Societies and such NGOs which the State Governments feel will help in achieving the social objective of building houses for economically weaker sections and low income groups.

6. The colonising scheme for mixed housing and construction of EWS/LIG housing has been successfully experimented in some of the States/cities.

State Government may consider permitting the commercial use and in lieu of that, colonisers may construct EWS/LIG houses. Succesful models such as those in Haryana and Maharashtra etc., may be taken into consideration while making such schemes.

These guidelines are recommendatory in nature and it would be the prerogative of the State governments to make suitable amendments and additions as per their requirements. The ultimate objective would be social equality.

लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाना

*276. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव:**
चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह यादव:

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु कोई नीतिगत निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन उद्योगों को केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों को कोई दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या नौवीं योजना में लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के संबंध में भी कोई अनुमान लगाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) जी हां। लघु, अत्यन्त लघु और ग्रामीण उद्यागों के संवर्धन और सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए नीतिगत उपायों की घोषणा 6 अगस्त, 1991 को की गई थी।

(ख) जी, नहीं। तथापि, वित्त मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय बजट 1999-2000 में "ग्रामीण औद्योगिकरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम" नामक एक नई योजना की घोषणा की थी जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण औद्योगिकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हर वर्ष 100 ग्रामीण समूहों की स्थापना करना है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) इसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायेगा। इस दिशा में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के पास उपलब्ध विपणन अवसंरचना का अधिकतम प्रयोग किया जायेगा। उच्च संभाव्यता वाले और पिछड़े ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बीच उचित सन्तुलन रखकर देश भर में ग्रामीण समूह फैलाये जायेंगे।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ) लघु और कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्र के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए नौवीं योजना में 4303.85 करोड़ रु० आवंटित किए गये हैं। इसमें निम्नलिखित योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों तथा अन्य सहायक सेवाओं को जारी रखना शामिल है, जैसे:—

— ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एकीकृत अवसंरचना विकास कार्यक्रम।

— राज्यों में अति लघु औजार कक्षों और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना।

— लघु उद्योगों की, समूह आधार पर प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन और आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम में सहायता करना।

— लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों से जुड़ी 42 कार्यशालाओं का उन्नयन।

— औजार कक्षों तथा परीक्षण केन्द्रों में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का उन्नयन करना।

— प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार योजना (पीएमआरवाई) के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से सूक्ष्म उद्यमों के विकास को सरल बनाना।

PSUs in Maharashtra

*277. SHRI SURYABHAN PATIL VAHADANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industries under public sector in Maharashtra;

(b) how many of these are earning profit;

(c) how many are running in losses; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to make public sector undertakings profitable in Maharashtra alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) to (c) As per the Public Enterprises Survey 1997-98 which was laid on the table of